

Questions connected with public health have lately received an amount of desultory attention, cultivated by oratorical displays of a slightly sensational nature, in which we discern a tendency to envelop the main point of the whole question in a mist of obscurity, raised by conflicting opinions regarding all sorts of side-issues. A latent anxiety to amend the Building-Ordinance seems to have taken advantage of the engrossing interest which always attaches to questions of public health; and thus the alarm trumpet has been sounded, and the alarm has been filled with plaintive forebodings as to what may be in store for us in the future with regard to the health of the Commonwealth. It is certainly well to look ahead, and it is desirable to be prepared at all times for

be worst, on the principle that prevention is better than cure. But this plan well to avoid all needless alarms, to look our troubles square in the face, to keep steadily in mind where the source of the mischief really lies, and not to run into any extremes one way or the other. It is an difficulty to see what has really caused the evil anguishes of our sanitary future which have been put forward with such dramatic emphasis. The last published report of the Colonial Surgeon, favourable as far as the general health of the Colony is concerned, was not quoted, though an old report of his referring to circumstances which have long since undergone considerable alteration was made use of. The Colonial Surgeon's report for 1886 has not been published yet, but, so far as general knowledge of our sanitary condition goes, it may be confidently expected that his report concerning the general health of the British and Foreign community of this Colony will be even more favourable than that of the preceding year. There has, indeed, been a good deal of fever in a narrow circumscribed area where building operations have simultaneously been going on for a long time, but the general health of Europeans, both resident and non-resident, has on the whole been fairly good. Among the troops and on board ships in harbour there has been, so far as we know, a steady improvement of sanitary conditions. In fact, so far as the health of the European, both civil and military or naval, population is concerned, there has been little if anything in the near or far past to warrant the gloomy forebodings of our sanitary augurs. It is a significant fact that life insurance companies have of late reduced the exorbitant rates formerly charged in this part of the world and assimilated their rates to those in vogue in Europe.

It would seem therefore that the whole of the complaint raised as regards the health of the Colony must have its root in our Chinese population. But even the Chinese people have been singularly free from epidemic outbreaks of disease of local origin. The spasmodic appearance of cholera, some two years ago, among the troops and partly among Chinese, was so obscure in its origin and character, and so shortlived, that it serves rather to indicate that there is, at present at any rate, no congenial soil for the rapid development and propagation of malignant cholera in the Colony. There has never been among the Chinese residents of Hongkong any excessive local prevalence of epidemic diseases. The Chinese are on the whole a healthy race. In that part of the town where they are crowded together to a dangerous extent, the ground is hilly, the streets are mostly covered by impenetrable chunnas, and, finally as the drainage may be, there is a certain amount of drainage which is ordinarily effective enough unless there should be long continued drought. Deficient indeed in their domestic ventilation, and overcrowded as their sleeping apartments, but the undoubted evil connected therewith is somewhat mitigated by the consideration that most of the labouring classes spend the whole day in the open air, that even artisans and shopkeepers have their workshops and business premises widely open all day, and that the dream of night air, with its sudden alterations of temperature so peculiar to South-China, which prompts the Chinese to shut themselves up so closely at night, has a certain amount of reasonable foundation. It must also be considered that there is here an almost total absence of those health-destroying industries, like mining, cutlery, pottery, flax-working, cotton and wool manufacture, straw-plaiting, glove-making, silk-working and so forth, which in England compel hundreds of thousands to work day by day in artificially created atmospheres, more or less fouled with the breath of the workers and the effluvia of their materials, or at certain periods with the products of imperfect combustion of gas, or with the dust and dirt of their industry, or overcharged with moisture and highly heated. With the exception of a few hundreds of metal workers and the employees of one establishment which manufactures vermilion, the working classes of Hongkong conduct their daily vocations under sanitary conditions far more favourable than the majority of working men in England. Privation, which is about the most active agency concerned in bringing about disease and degeneration, and which is the great source of infantile mortality, is comparatively less common among the poorer classes of Hongkong than among the corresponding strata of the population of a large English town.

minority, in a want of personal cleanliness, in the filthy habits of the individual Chinese. We have looked through many annual reports of our worthy Colonial Surgeon, who is certainly most outspoken and unparing in his criticisms of the sanitary conditions under which the Chinese people of the Colony live, but on making a careful analysis of all the charges which he substantiates against them, we invariably find the ultimate gravamen of his charges to be personal uncleanness. The daily personal application of soap and water among the individuals constituting a nation is the real backbone of its sanitation, as it is the true test of its civilization. The man who has learned to keep his body clean requires no legislative compulsion or police surveillance to make him keep his house and surroundings in a sound sanitary condition. But, on the other hand, if a man cannot be taught habits of personal cleanliness, it will be a hard task, if not an impossible one, for legislative assemblies composed of the wisest heads, or for executive constables armed with the hordes of tirailleurs, to teach that man to keep his house or backyard free from fetid decomposing refuse-matter. If the Chinese could be taught that saying,—he it JONG WESLEY's invention or borrowed from the ancient Jewish Mishna,—which is an essential ingredient in every Englishman's creed—viz., that cleanliness is next to godliness, the problem of the sanitation of Hongkong would easily be solved.

The home Government having given their assent to the proposed alterations in the Opium Bill the measure will be brought before the Legislative Council this afternoon (29th May) for second reading. It will be remembered that when the Bill was introduced sundry exceptions were taken to it on the part of those interested in the opium trade. The most important of these was that with regard to the prohibition of dealings in quantities of less than one *sat*. It was argued that there was an extensive legitimate trade done in quantities of less than one *sat* for export to the mainland which would be entirely destroyed by this provision. To this it was replied that the trade in question was virtually done away with by the agreement under the Additional Clause of the Chefoo Convention, by which *kein* is to be collected together with the import duty. The dealers, however, maintained that a large trade carried on in junk and untaxed by the assent of smuggling would be transferred from Hongkong if the prohibition of dealings in small lots or

some importations to the Chinese dealer who have been accustomed to export both in whole chests and in smaller quantities. As the Bill stands at present the holder of a chest may break it up and sell it in single balls, issuing certificates that the balls are to be exported by the reseller named by the purchaser. Will the holder of a chest be at liberty to issue certificates that himself and export it in small quantities to his customers or to his own branch establishments on the mainland? If he be allowed to sell it to others for export, why should he not be allowed to export it himself? But the form of the certificate is that the balls are sold to some one else for export. It seems to us therefore that sections 4, 5, and 6 require a little amplification to completely cover the contingencies likely to arise. Speaking broadly the colony is to be congratulated on the statement which has been arrived at which will in the main meet the views of the parties immediately interested in the trade.

An article in the *China Overland Trade Review* throws out the idea that the revision of the Treaties with Japan will be followed by a demand on the part of China for a like revision in her case. That such a demand will be preferred sooner or later there can be no doubt, but it will be long before the Western powers will be found ready to surrender their existing rights. Not that exterritoriality is in itself an advantage to those who enjoy it; on the contrary it is an evil to be got rid of as soon as possible, and all parties will rejoice when China has made such an advance in the adoption of modern ideas and the administration of justice that the exterritorial rights of European powers may be safely surrendered. But China does not advance with leaps and bounds like her more sprightly neighbor, and who has already yet entered on the path along which Japan has been hurrying at such a rapid rate for years past. Consequently the time is not ripe yet for seriously entering on the subject, though the Marquis Tseng has sounded a note of warning in his recent paper. It is essential to the safety of foreigners in China and the protection of their interests that, until many radical changes have taken place which will require years for their accomplishment, exterritoriality should be maintained to its full extent. But exterritoriality is

attended with disadvantages, not only from a national point of view but also as regards the individual. One of the principal of these is the multiplicity of jurisdictions, which places serious obstacles in the way of joint trading ventures on the part of persons of diverse nationalities. The insecurity of the interests of the share holders in public companies established at Shanghai for a long time exercised a prejudicial effect on the value of the different stocks, but this has now been cured in many cases by having the companies registered mostly in Hongkong, but in some cases in England. In cases of partnership between individuals the difficulties which arise from the cause stated are still sometimes very plainly felt. A case in point is reported from Newchwang. The correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, on whose account we are dependent for the facts, terms it "an anomaly in its most virulent form." A Pilot Company was created with ten members. Two of the members did not receive their shares, the value of

The following summons was issued to Members of the Legislative Council on Saturday:—

Hongkong, 40th May, 1887.

The Officer Administering the Government having received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies approving of the proposals in connection with the Opium Bill, the Clerk of Councils has received His Excellency's Commands to summon a meeting of the Legislative Council for Monday, the 23rd inst. at 11 o'clock.

CHARGE OF THE DAY.

Second reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance for the better regulation of the trade in opium.

A copy of this amended Bill was read in French.

THE SPEAKER, C. DE STRU, Clerk of Council.

The principal differences between the original Bill and the amended Bill are the following: In the original Bill it was provided that no person should import or export opium in quantities of more than one chest, except the holder of the Opium Farm who should have in his possession quantities less than one chest. This it was thought, would stop what was called the retail trade in opium, and would leave the Government and an alternative scheme was suggested, which is embodied in clauses 4, 5, 6, and 7, which are as follows:

It shall be lawful for the Colonial Treasurer, on such conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council, to grant licences for the sale of opium in quantities of more than one chest, to any person, and the holder of such licence shall be permitted to sell the same to any person, whether a subject of the colony or not, for any number of years up to five years after the date of the licence, and to sell to any person for any number of quantities less than one half of the quantity of opium which he is licensed to sell. No person is hereby forbidden.

It shall be the duty of holders of licenses to take care of the same and to return them to the authorities less than one chest; a certificate in the following form:—

Date, 188 .

No. _____

This day to _____ natives Malw of _____
to be exported by him to _____
per chest _____

This certificate shall not be valid after noon of the _____
Chop. _____

6.—No person except the Opium Farmer or his licensed retail dealers shall have in his possession or under his custody or control, opium in quantities less than one chest, without a certificate of purchase from a Licensor except he can show to the satisfaction of a Magistrate _____

7.—If the said opium is covered by a certificate of one of the Licensed _____

8.—If the holder of the order an official or a private person, he shall be bound to produce the same, and that this restriction shall not apply to samples not exceeding two lbs. covered by a certificate _____

9.—It shall be the duty of the Licensor to keep a register of the particulars of purchase and sale in the following form:—

The Chinese Government assented to this scheme proposed on the condition that the Chinese Government should not be bound to purchase more than _____

point of contention with reference to the original Bill. It is provided that the prohibition of the possession of quantities less than one chest without a licence shall not apply to samples not exceeding two tael covered by a certificate of the importer. By section 8 a penalty not exceeding \$500 is imposed on licensees for breach of the conditions of their licence in case it may not be deemed advisable to proceed for the full penalty under the provisions of the law.

Other principal alterations in the Bill are that the power of search is transferred from the Opium Farmer to the Harbour Master, and that Hongkong special licensed dinking boats are exempted from the clause which abolishes the granting of special permits or night clearances to junks.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 23rd inst. There were present :-

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR
MAJOR-GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN
Hon. J. B. FRASER, Acting Chief Justice,
Hon. P. BREWSTER, Acting Colonial Secretary
Hon. E. J. ACKROYD, Acting Attorney-General
Hon. A. LISTER, Colonial Treasurer,
Hon. H. G. THOMSON, Harbour Master,
Hon. WONG SHING
Hon. A. P. JACOBSEN.
Hon. J. BULLOCK.
Hon. C. P. CHATER.
MR. A. SEFT, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed with amendments.

FINANCE.

A minute by his Excellency the Governor was laid on the table recommending the Council to vote the sum of \$30 to be distributed among the original owners of cultivated lands at Little Hongkong, by way of compensation for loss sustained by them by the resumption of a portion of their lands, which was included in the large plot at Deep Bay recently sold. His Excellency, although not recognising the right of these original holders to any compensation, thought that it was the beneficence of the Government and as a matter of charity this gratuity might be granted and charged against the premium on land sales.

The minute was then referred to the Finance Committee.

A vote of \$150, recommended by the Finance Committee for a press for keeping the records of the Magistracy was passed.

and Acting Secretary of the Director of the Observatory for 1886, and some correspondence with the Crown Agents regarding the Government Loan.

THE OPIUM BILL.

His EXCELLENCY.—In now asking the Acting Attorney-General to move the second reading of the Opium Ordinance I think it may be well to say that I have not yet received the telegram I read the other day, the intention of the Chinese Government, as they were, perhaps, not sufficiently explained in the telegram. To sum up in a few words, as far as possible, the limitations that they wish to be imposed with regard to the export of opium is less quantities than one catty against two catties, that those smaller quantities may be sent in one river steamer, or by an steamer having the privileges of a river steamer and by junk to any port in China, Canton as well as all the other ports, but not by steamer to any other port, and that the Government propose, perhaps, to offer that explanation. If the Bill be read a second time the Government propose to submit amended clauses which we think will be more in accordance with the Chinese views regarding the counter-proposals that were made. I think my hon. friend the Chief Justice would

[illegible]

in order that members of Council could see and discuss fully what they were and come prepared to discuss them fully. The principal argument is, that the Government is anxious to have the Opium question run as follows:—“No person except the Opium Farmer shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chet.” Well, we propose that the Government should have the Opium question run as follows:—“No person except the Opium Farmer shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chet, and no person except the holders of such licenses as the Government may issue shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chet, or barter of quantities less than one ball of Bangal Opium or three catties of Buxar Opium for quantities less than one chet.” Clause makes it incumbent upon the Licensee to attach certain certificates to a parcel of opium sold. No. 6 is:—“No person except the Opium Farmer or holder of a license shall have in his possession or under his custody or control Opium in quantities less than one chet without a certificate of purchase from a Licensee, except he can show to the satisfaction of a Magistrate, that he has purchased the same from the holder of one of the Licenses.” (b.) That he has received it under an official export permit. I pretend always that it shall be in the absolute discretion of the officer charged with the issue of the license to issue or not to issue a license, and this section shall apply to samples not exceeding two taels covered by a certificate of the importer.” Licensees are to keep a register of the particulars of purchase and sales in such form as the Government may direct. The Government may direct. There is another change which has been made in clause 14, which gave to the Opium Farmer the right of search. That right has been taken away from him and is now given to the holder of a Magistrate's license. Then there are some minor changes which as I have already said meet the objections which have been made.

THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.—With your Excellency's permission I should like to say a few words with regard to this Bill. I understand that is the continued debate of the second reading; that the debate was simply adjourned with a view of seeing whether certain propositions that the hon. member (Hon. C. P. Chater) had made when the Council were to resolve on the Chinese Government and Hon. Majesty's Government. In the memorandum which was placed before the Council by the Acting Governor (Mr. Marsh) when the Bill was laid on the table, it was pointed out that all that an hon. member Commissioner, agreed to do, in connection with the Commission, was to undertake that the Government of Hongkong should submit to this Council

Ordinance for the regulation of the trade in opium, being a bill of the Honorable the Principal of that Bill as laid before the Comtee, which was prepared by myself, but in accordance with the thorough knowledge and approval of the Honorable the Principal. I approved my draft of it—I was sent all along under the immediate instructions of the Governor as well as written instructions—the principle that Bill I say, was the complete control of revenue by the Government, and the prohibition of first not at certain ports but put forward by the Chinese Government as to how smuggling into China was to be prevented. With regard to the smuggling of opium or any other commodity into China, I was not at all in favor of the Honk Kong Government had nothing to do with it, because this was a free port and smuggling a misnomer. But with reference to opium we found that the smuggling was possible in the open market, and that the Government had the freedom of the port was used against the opium firm. The opium which came in was circulated freely, and large quantities were taken to the other side of the river, to Hanoi and placed in the hands of the French, and it was sold and sold to the damage of the opium farmer's revenue. Now, the only plan submitted by Sir R. Hart and Shao Tsoai, his colleague, was that which this Government could control, and which had no effect on the opium community, who have protested against. That plan was the collection, by force of law, of Chinese revenue within the jurisdiction of Hong Kong. Shortly, the proposal was that the opium should be taken to the harbour, and that ships, of whatever nationality, coming into the harbour should proceed alongside one of these hulks, and there discharge their opium. Through ships with opium were to take letters from the hulk stating the quantity on board and deliver that letter and opium to the Commissioner at one of the treaty ports.

long should pay duty to the Customs whom it was consumed in the Colony or to under- go the process of preparation before shipment to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong or elsewhere. In other words, China should be brought in an Ordinance providing that a product of India consumed in the Colony should be subject to the same duty as Chinese. That of course could not be accepted. There was a modification then proposed by Sir Robert Hart's view, that we should fix a low duty to collect the revenue from the Chinese, and that then the Government should send in returns, showing how much had been consumed in the Colony and how much had been exported. Then the duty had collected on that quantity. That we could not agree. No other plan being forthcoming, as Sir Robert hurt himself in the discussion, I wrote him on 15th July, submitted a plan which I had thought out and had submitted to the Government. That plan was based on the principle that the Government should fix a duty on opium that came into the Colony and every chest that went out. I had, of course, taken every opportunity of making myself acquainted with the facts of the case, and I had written, as my hon. friend (Hon. P. C. Pater) has said, obtained through him certain information from the large importing houses here. One matter was that 36,000 chests of opium passed into the hands of the Chinese in the Colony, worth, at least, 55 per cent. that Bengal-dur was shipped by them by steamer to the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. Consequently the 36,000 chests of opium put forward as the retail trade of the opium in Hongkong had to be reduced to 20,000 chests, and the 36,000 chests of opium in Malacca, as this was shipped by Chinese. A great deal was made before this Council, and the Chief Clerk of Commerce was led to think that that was a compromise. It was, however, not a compromise. But no one took the trouble to look up Sir Robert Hart's returns. I have here a copy of the returns. The report for 1882, after growth

ing trade, and they saw no objection to it in first instance, but very soon some of the Chinese dealers, some of whom profited largely by amply legal, raised a tremendous Government bill and proceeded with the Bill. There was nothing doing. Macgregor stood in the way. Quite recently, present Opinion Farmer has also been asking the Government for complete control over the trade in opium, and the Government has been asked to consider the bill and was published in April of last year before the Commission sat. It was proposed in this Bill that no one should sell opium in quantities of less than one chong except Opinion Farmer and his licensees, and it was arranged no licensee should pay any fee for a license unless the Governor in Council otherwise ordered. This came out rather important.

[illegible]

self, first of all, by granting the license to the licensee would have the absolute control of the people as his own nominees and it was thought that the Government would not be so easily bought against himself. The Opium Farmer might be the greatest smuggler himself, it was admitted, but the Government would have taken care to make the license a very strict one, and to enforce the law. The way he would have protected himself, probably would have been that he would have associated with his licensees that the purchasers would have been able to get the goods from the Opium Farmer themselves with a duty paid certificate. If for any reason they removed the opium from the shop for a moment of fact the opium that had been sold by a duty paid certificate would have been covered by a duty paid certificate before it left the shop. That was an option and convenience without doubt to honest dealers. If the people were to be given the right to sell the opium, the sale of 130 tons per annum, the Farmer would know it was very improbable they would be able to make it in this colony or elsewhere as a business. The only scheme at that present is proposed to make it, only the Opium Farmer granting no license. Instead of the Government, I pointed out to the Honorable Member, that the Government of Macao did the same, and that if Sir Robert had put himself in communication with the Minister of the Government here would explain to him that it was accepted that on 16th July, 1907, stated:— "We communicated the proposal to you last been making so far as we know it was not accepted." He said that he was sure that the Government approval of a settlement of that kind. Shortly afterwards, in July, Sir Robert had went to Macao. I had the opportunity of seeing him and he said that it was confidential report. [His Honor referred to the principal changes made in that draft, as the setting out of the Opium Farmer as the grantor of the license, and the Government as the licensee.] It may be solemnly was altered. Well, it was altered in this way. While Sir Robert was away at Macao negotiating, certain papers were

who had a large experience while at the head of the troubles between the Spanish Government and the British Government in the matter of the smuggling of opium from Gibraltar. Special officers had been sent out from home to see how that smuggling could be stopped, and it was important for the whittier reported. The reasons that were given for the smuggling of opium from Gibraltar out, were cogent and strong as showing the long as you allowed small quantities to circulate freely it was impossible to prevent an smuggling of opium. They proposed that tobacco should not be allowed to be smuggled from Gibraltar, but that opium should be smuggled from there. This seemed to them perfectly fatal to smuggling. Now, it was the duty of this Government to carry out the terms of the Chefoo Convention and the Additional Articles, but to do so was to allow a smuggling base. It was thought of a proposal was to prevent the export of opium in small quantities less than one chest. Very on the other hand, it was suggested that the quantity of opium smuggled in was to be very fertile in device for evading one chest. Well, after consideration, and having regard to the fact also that when the Additional Articles and the Convention were signed, the retail trade would naturally pass to Canton, Peking, and other centres, it was thought that legitimate trade it would be necessary to allow a small station to be established at Canton, Peking, and other centres, so that chests could be taken and broken up. I do not want to say a number of those who are connected with the retail trade objected to this, but others, on the other hand, thought that it was a very serious matter to have a place where no duty was paid and the opium could be stored in large quantities, and that they would do would be to have a small agent at Canton or elsewhere; but it was decided that the retail trade should be referred to the duty would be greatly diminished. Of course, unless some limitation was imposed the retail trade for smuggling would be much increased when the duty was lowered, and it was decided that the duty should be lowered, and I must say that was done by Mr. Brennan and myself and was not urged upon us by Sir Robert Hart. It was approved by the Government and others, and it was agreed that it should be recommended to the Legislative Council was not bound by it, and it was open to them to make suggestions, and it was decided that the duty should be lowered, and what was practically the scheme accepted. China in the first instance. But there are other circumstances about the present scheme which have made the Chinese Government more than satisfied with the first one, and it is forward. The scheme as put forward now provides that telegraphic information should be given to the Customs as to the opium delivered. Extortion can only be given to the Customs, and the main object of the scheme is that immediately opium is delivered to a junk or steamer the Customs are to be informed, and there are also arrangements that the Customs should be informed by the Government as to the quantity of opium that is sent to the ports and at the revenue stations. I think I perhaps better state the proposals that were made, as I don't think they have been published.

(1).—Government to grant license to retail opium in small quantities, not exceeding 50,000 lbs. to be sold by certain arrangements.

They will not receive any opium unless what

No. 9171 號一十七百一千九第 日四初月四閏年三十緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 26TH, 1887. 四拜禮 號六十二月五英港香 [PRICE 22 PER MONTH]

NEW ADVERTIS

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TANANIS."

Captain Paul, will be despatched for
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.
TO-DAY, the 26th inst. at THREE P.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"OCEANEN."

Commandant Didier, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI.
TO-DAY, the 26th inst. at FIVE P.M.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, ANJOI, AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAILONG."

Captain Hall, will be despatched for the above
Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th inst. at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPIERRE & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1887.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE, AND
BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHERA CHOM KLAO."

Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th inst.
at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

"PHERA CHOM KLAO."

Captain W. R. Watton, will be despatched for
the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 27th inst.
at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND
PENANG.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SLOMADY."

will leave for the above places TO-MORROW
the 27th inst., at THREE P.M., instead of
previously advertised.

E. L. WOODIN,
Acting Superintendent,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, CHEFOO, AND
TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PECHILI".

Captain Bradley, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN".

Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched,
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th
instant, at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSON & SONS, & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE".

Captain MacCallin, will be despatched for
the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th inst.,
at THREE P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSSELL & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 25th May, 1887.

U. S. MAIL SERVICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

HEU U. S. Mail Steamship COMPANY
S.S. SYDNEY, will be despatched
on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at THREE P.M., for
San Francisco, and other Japan Ports, and
Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United
States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports
to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities
of the United States, via Overland Railways,

Havana, Trinidad, and Demorara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by way of Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic line of Steamers.

PASSENGERS.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within six months will be allowed a discount of 50%. From Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, a discount of 25% will be made from Return Fare. Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a discount of 25% from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply to through fares from China to Japan or vice versa.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P. M. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P. M. on any day; all Parcel Packages should be marked "Freight," and value, if required, must be stated. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargoes destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

W. H. ERLMAN, Agent.
HONGKONG, 26th May, 1887.

TO LET.
ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, BATHING TERRACE.
No. 36, HOLLIVOOD ROAD.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. HEDSIECK'S
CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL.
\$23..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$23..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PAUL DUBOIS & Co.
CLARET, GRAND VIN, COGNAC.
\$25..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, GRAND VIN, COGNAC.
\$13..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$14..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
POINT D'ESPÉRANCE.
\$9.50..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
\$7.50..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$8.50..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
\$5..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS.
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
\$8..... per case of 1 dozen bottles.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.
WINE AND SPIRITS.
HONGKONG, 1st January, 1884. [19]
JUST RECEIVED.

GUARANTEED the very best Quality
HOLLAND GENEVE or GIN in Cases
of One Dozen or Less. White Crystal Glass
Bottles, Key Brand.
Also GENEVE in Stone Bottles and
BOTTLES OF ALL KINDS.
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES,
RIFLES, SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
The Rising Horn & Co. SOLE AGENTS for
Nello, (Holland).
J. F. SCHEFFER.
21, & 23, FORTRESS STREET.
1461

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THE Property known as "THE CLIFFS,"
near Mount Gough—the Peak.
Apply to
ADAMS & JORDAN.
HONGKONG, 24th February, 1887. [143]

THE GOODWILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE
of the old and well-known
Establishment "THE HONGKONG SODA WATER
MANUFACTURING CO., HOLLYWOOD ROAD, NOS.
12 & 14."
Apply to
M. A. DE CARVALHO.
HONGKONG, 16th May, 1887. [180]

FOR SALE.
A Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED
CHINA TEA CUPS, can be seen on application at
the Office of this Agent.
HONGKONG, 26th February, 1887. [143]

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEDSIECK & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOLL (dry).
Do. GOLD FOLL (extra dry).
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Sole Agents for
HEDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
France, Hongkong, China, and Japan.
HONGKONG, 1st July, 1885. [129]

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEDSIECK & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOLL (dry).
Do. GOLD FOLL (extra dry).
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Sole Agents for
HEDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
France, Hongkong, China, and Japan.
HONGKONG, 1st July, 1885. [129]

FOR SALE.
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONI'S SHERRY, PORT,
CLARET, CHAMPAGNE,
ROCKS, BURGUNDY,
BRANDY, WHISKY, ALE, STOUT,
MACHINE, IRON, MOWERS,
SCALES, BICYCLES,
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
HONGKONG, 1st January, 1886. [36]

WING TAI & Co.
SHIPS' COMPARTMENTS, STEVEDORES,
AND
COAL MERCHANTS.
FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.
客貨成煤司公泰榮
NOW ON SALE.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANIONS,
AND
STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DE VRIES.
With many Additions, Corrections,
and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
In Paper Wrappers.....\$1.50
Neatly Bound.....\$2.00
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLAND WISE & Co.
HONGKONG, 11th April, 1883. [184]

NOW ON SALE.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE
DICTIONARY.
WITH THE PUNY AND MANDARIN
PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, contains about 12,000
Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and
Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst
this work contains about 100,000 English
words, and upwards of 60,000 Chinese characters.
Again, despite all the grammars and other
elementary works as yet published, the student
of this difficult language absolutely re-
quires examples to explain the various ap-
plications and equivalents of different words, which
this work contains more than five times as
many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of
the work is so complete, that a reference to its
pages enables a person who understands English
to communicate with Chinese, and vice versa, with
understanding both Chinese. In this respect
the work will be found indispensable to all
Europeans residing in China, and to the natives
themselves, who are desirous of acquiring a
very few words of them are perfectly acquainted.
To persons resident in England and interested
in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
It comprises upwards of two thousand
quarto pages.
A LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICE is made
to Purchasers of 50 or more Copies.
TAYLOR & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW,
HONGKONG.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ACCEPTS RISKS at Local Rates.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Agents.
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1887. [1018]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are
prepared to GRANT POLICIES against
FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.
HONGKONG, 1st April, 1887. [683]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT
RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.
Agents.
HONGKONG, 28th January, 1884. [117]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
IS prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS
RISKS at 1/4, net per Annum, and other
insurance at Current Rates.
AGENTS at all the Treaty Ports of China
and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang,
and the Philippines.
Jas. B. COUGHTREY,
Secretary.
HONGKONG, 27th March, 1882. [721]

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
General Agents for the above Company,
are prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE
at Current Rates.
SCHUEBLE & Co.
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1887. [1008]

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to receive Policies of Insurance against FIRE
on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.
HONGKONG, January, 1882. [968]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 16th November, 1872. [14]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT IN-
SURANCES to the extent of \$85,000, on first-
class risks at current rates.
MEUCHERS & Co.
HONGKONG, 27th March, 1876. [12]

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, (OF CALCUTTA).
THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT
POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
HONGKONG, 27th September, 1886. [137]

THE LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS
MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.
THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal Ports of India,
China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000,
at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
HONGKONG, 26th July, 1872. [115]

QUEEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on
First-class Goods and 1 per Cent. Net pre-
mium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
HONGKONG, 20th May, 1881. [60]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of Insurance against
FIRE at the following Rates:
On First-class European
Tonnage.....at 1/4, Net per Annum.
On First-class Goods
Tonnage.....at 1/4, Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese
Tonnage.....at 1/4, Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese
Tonnage.....at 1/4, Net per Annum.
DOUGLAS LA FRANK & Co.,
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.
HONGKONG, 5th August, 1881. [13]

THE LATEST ADVANCE IN LIFE INSURANCE.
THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S
5 YEAR DIVIDEND POLICY.
THIS Policy secures the insured the option
of terminating his Insurance at the end of
any 5 year period, and receiving for his Policy a
cash surrender value together with his share of
accumulated surplus apportioned as a dividend.
If death occur, the full amount of the Policy will
be paid immediately on proof of death, together
with a Mortality Dividend of 50 per Cent. of all
premiums received during the 5 Year period in
which death may happen.
Prospectus and full particulars may be had on
application to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Acting Agents.
HONGKONG, 13th January, 1887. [61]

THE MAN OF INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
CAPITAL (Subscribed) \$1,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LUN SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUE, Esq.
YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAI LI CHOI, Esq.
HO CHUI CHAN, Esq.
The Company GRANTS POLICIES on
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,
payable at any of the Agencies.
Contributory Dividends are payable to all
Contributors of Business, whether they are
Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
HONGKONG, 14th March, 1881. [555]

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on any
first-class risk.
RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS RE-
DUCED TO 1/4 PER CENT. NET PER ANNUM
FROM THE GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
HONGKONG, 5th May, 1881. [116]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSELS NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Rosetta (str.)	Brady	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Taliesin (str.)	Jones	Hongkong	Carlisle & Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
LONDON and HAMBURG	Edenrich	J. T. Bauman	Hongkong	Pastan & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON and HAMBURG	Tolgate	Davis	Hongkong	Carlisle & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAYRE and LONDON	Hyden	Hugo	Hongkong	Pastan & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG and LONDON	Amphitrite	Anderson	Hongkong	Carlisle & Co.	Quick despatch.
BREMEN and PORTS of CALL.	Maximilian	Maximilian	Hongkong	Messager	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, B.C., via KORE, & TRIESTE	Saghalien (str.)	Houmery	Hongkong	Malchers	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Sachsen	Taeger	Hongkong	Adamson	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Perthia (str.)	C. Brough	Hongkong	O. B. O. S.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	Canby (str.)	S. Morris	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	City of San Francisco	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Yuen Fong	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	San Pablo (str.)	C. Brough	Hongkong	Adamson	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL	Leunox (str.)	J. Thearle	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK	Matrone	Kahn	Hongkong	Carlisle & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Georgina	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Pastan & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Manhattan	A. O. Pastan	Hongkong	Pastan & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Wachusett	Chas. C. Oakland	Hongkong	Pastan & Co.	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Liliha	G. B. Holland	Hongkong	Gonsalves	Quick despatch.
HONOLULU	Velocity	E. Martin	Hongkong	Battersby	Quick despatch.
PORT ARWYN, SYDNEY, & YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ	Georgina	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Adamson	Quick despatch.
KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA	Danishburgh (str.)	J. Dwyer	Hongkong	Messager	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	Tanais (str.)	Paul	Hongkong	Russell	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ	Lord of the Isles (str.)	Felgate	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
YAGASAKI, KOBÉ, & YOKOHAMA	Thibbs (str.)	Wilkens	Hongkong	Jardine	Quick despatch.
YAGASAKI, SAKAKAWA, & CALCUTTA	Southern (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE and PENANG	Japan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	Lombardy (str.)	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Battersby	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Newburgh (str.)	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 2nd June at 4 P.M.
SWATOW	Amber (str.)	Didier	Hongkong	Messager	Quick despatch.
MANILA via AMOY	Diamante (str.)	McCaslin	Hongkong	Russell	Quick despatch.
BANGKOK	Phra Chom Klao (str.)	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Yuen Fong	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, SINGAPORE, & SINGAPORE	P. C. Chom Klao (str.)	A. Benson	Hongkong	Jardine	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, CHERPOO, & SINGAPORE	Penang (str.)	W. H. Watson	Hongkong	Douglas	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, CHERPOO, & SINGAPORE	Hallong (str.)	Hall	Hongkong	Douglas	Quick despatch.